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Week in Headlines

International

French Assembly rejected EDC; West Germany demanded immediate sovereignty, right to rearm.

Chinese Reds raided Nationalist-held island.

U.S. announced cut in airpower in Korea.

Britain ended embargo on arms sale to Egypt.

French Assembly approved Govt.'s North African reforms.

United States

Senate subcom. released reports on McCarthy-Army hearings as new Senate committee opened McCarthy censure hearings.

GOP leaders planned campaign.

"Old ILA" certified by NLRB as N.Y. dock bargaining agent.

Sen. Maybank (D., S.C.) died.

Hurricane hit Atlantic coast.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN ARMY

French Assembly Kills EDC
Bonn Seeks Western Talks

The French Natl. Assembly killed the European Defense Community project Aug. 30 by a 319-264 vote for indefinite postponement of debate on ratification of the EDC treaty. Only a few supporters of the pact had a chance to be heard before Assembly debate was cut off.

The West German Govt. of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, which had based its foreign policy on Franco-German cooperation, interpreted French refusal to ratify the pact as a repudiation of the Bonn peace contract. Adenauer asked the U.S. & Britain Sept. 1 for immediate talks, without French participation, on full German sovereignty & rearmament.

The French vote also was a blow to the North Atlantic Treaty Org., whose military plans were based on an assumption that EDC would add 12 German divisions to the West Europe defense force. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles called Aug. 31 for an emergency NATO Council meeting to reappraise Western security plans.[1]

Germany Lists New Aims

After consulting with his Cabinet & chairmen of the Govt. coalition parties Sept. 1, Adenauer demanded immediate negotiations with the U.S. & Britain on 4 new West German foreign policy aims:

(1) Continuation of efforts for European unification "in all suitable fields with all peoples prepared to participate." Consultations on military integration with countries that had ratified or intended to ratify the EDC treaty.

(2) Restoration of full & unrestricted German sovereignty.

(3) "Participation in Western defense without discrimination."

(4) "Legal settlement in treaty form" ending the Allied occupation.

Adenauer said this was now "the only path [to] reunification of Germany in peace & freedom."

The British Cabinet Sept. 1 gave top priority to consideration of the restoration of West German sovereignty & rearmament.

Mendes to Seek British Tie

French Premier Pierre Mendès-France insisted Aug. 31 that EDC's defeat did not mean a basic change in French foreign policy. He told the Assembly that the issue was not the Atlantic alliance or its goals but the means of organizing Western defense. Now that the fate of EDC had been decided, he said, France would "act quickly" on defense & German sovereignty.

Mendès said he would push for new talks to settle these problems within the framework of NATO. He promised

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Schuman on EDC Revival

Ex-French Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman predicted Sept. 1 that EDC might be revived eventually because "the Germans . . . want above all to bring about unification of Europe; that interests them more than participation in military defense." But revival of EDC would require greater British participation, he said.[2]

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to seek "more precise assurances & commitments" from Britain since France saw no security in a treaty linking it with Germany but not with Britain.[3]

After Mendès pledged to make no agreement without consulting the Assembly, the deputies voted, 418-162, to postpone discussion of the Govt.'s foreign policy until Nov. 3.

Govt. Refused to Take Stand

After 3 years of repeated delay, the French Assembly, at Mendès' insistence on a decision, began the EDC debate Aug. 28. Mendès himself refused to take a stand on grounds that his Cabinet was divided.[4]

Supporters of the treaty tried to avert an adverse vote with a motion directing the Premier to negotiate further with the 5 other signatory nations. The anti-EDC bloc countered by proposing immediate *sine die* adjournment of debate. Under French parliamentary rules, this motion had priority and its adoption was tantamount to rejection of the original question. To avoid this, Mendès urged withdrawal of both motions, but the EDC opponents refused.

Ex-Premier Paul Reynaud condemned the vote as the first time in French parliamentary history that a treaty had been rejected "without a word in its defense being spoken by its author or signer." Ex-Premier René Pleven, who wrote the first EDC draft treaty, & ex-Forgn. Min. Schuman, who signed it, could not get the floor during debate.

Major Parties Split

The vote showed splits in all but 3 political parties—the Communists & rightwing Gaullists who opposed EDC and the moderate leftwing Popular Republicans who favored it almost unanimously. Greatest disagreement arose among the Socialists, largest party in the Assembly, with 50 members for EDC & 53 against. (The Socialist Exec. Com. expelled Jules Moch, Daniel Mayer, P. O. Lapsie & Max Lejeune Aug. 30 for voting against the treaty.)

In the Premier's own Radical Socialist Party, 34 deputies voted to kill EDC, 33 to continue debate; 6, including Mendès, upheld the Govt.'s neutral stand and did not vote. The vote for postponement, by parties:

Party	For	Vs.	Abstention†	No Vote†
Socialists	53	50	1	1
Communists	95	....	....	....
Pop. Republicans	2	80	4	....
Rad. Socialists*	34	33	2	6
Gaullists	67	2	....	4
Ind. Repub.	12	36	1	5
Dissident Gaullists	16	14	2	1
Ind. Peasants	6	20	....	1
Dem. & Social Union of Resistance	10	8	1	5
Peasants	10	9	....	3
Overseas Ind.	3	11	....	1
Progressives	4	....	....	....
Unaffiliated	7	1	1	3
Totals	**319**	**264**	**12**	**30**

*One Radical deputy was absent. †Abstention was considered participation in the voting since it meant marking a ballot; no vote meant no participation. 1—see p. 281B1 2—see p. 273E2 3—see p. 281F3 4—see p. 282C1 (Consult Index Sections of this & previous volumes for other background material on persons & subjects mentioned in News Digests)

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U.S. to Review Policies

Repeating earlier warnings, State Secy. Dulles said Aug. 31 that defeat of the EDC meant the U.S. would have to reappraise its security policies. But, despite the EDC "tragedy," the U.S. would not act alone and would consult its NATO allies, he emphasized.[1]

Pres. Eisenhower called the French vote a "serious" & "major setback" to U.S. foreign policy but said it would not diminish American efforts to unite the West. Speaking at the Iowa State Fair in Des Moines Aug. 30, the President held that EDC would have enabled the free world to establish "security against the threat from without" and "all that this free world needs to be safe is a united approach to the problem of security & defense." However, he implied that U.S.-French relations would not suffer because the U.S. did not expect "every nation, every friend to agree" with it.

Because of the NATO crisis, British Foreign Secy. Anthony Eden Aug. 31 canceled plans to head his nation's delegation to the forthcoming Southeast Asia defense talks. Instead, he was to remain in Britain for emergency consultation with his Govt. while Lord Reading led the 70-man British group in Baguio.[2]

Poland Seeks French Alliance

A few hours before the French Assembly opened its EDC debate, Poland offered France a treaty of alliance & mutual assistance, directed mainly against Germany. The French Forgn. Ministry said the proposal was "hardly realistic."

The Polish Embassy in Paris released the text of the note Apr. 27. It warned that creation of a European Army under EDC would lead France into war against the East European states. As an alternative, Poland said, "security, peace & independence" for "all European countries, without distinction of their regime," could be guaranteed by the general European collective security treaty proposed by Russia. A Franco-Polish alliance, in the spirit of the UN Charter, would contribute to this Soviet-planned security system, the note asserted.

Poland's terms for combating possible German aggression would require both nations to: (a) hold mutual consultations whenever German military forces threatened either, and (b) give all possible immediate aid if one of the parties were attacked by German troops.

Towards general security, both Poland & France would pledge to: (a) not participate in any alliance directed against either, (b) support mutual efforts to strengthen collective security in Europe as well as the peaceful settlement of the German question, and (c) develop economic & cultural cooperation to strengthen further the friendly relations between both nations.[3]

Reds Raid Nationalist Isle

About 40 Communist Chinese soldiers raided the Nationalist-held island of Quemoy, 15 mi. from the mainland, Aug. 23, a Peiping broadcast said Aug. 27. The Nationalist Govt. on Formosa confirmed the report Aug. 27.

The Formosa Govt. said the raid was one of several made by the Reds recently to capture prisoners for intelligence purposes. The Nationalists captured one Red in the Aug. 23 raid and lost 12 soldiers—11 killed or wounded & one taken prisoner by the Reds.[4]

Soviet Backs Formosa Attack

Russia Aug. 29 openly supported Red China's demand that Formosa be brought under Communist control. The Soviet newspaper *Trud* said U.S. forces on Formosa were training Nationalists for an attack against the Chinese mainland and "for provocations in other Asian countries."

Peiping Radio said Sept. 1 that Nationalist planes flew 13 sorties Aug. 24 over Kiangsi, Fukien & Kwangtung Provinces, 170 mi. within Red Chinese territory.[5]

Lodge Says Reds Bluff

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told the Amvets national convention in Miami Aug. 28: he did not believe the Chinese Reds could capture Formosa; Red Premier Chou En-lai's call for Formosa's "liberation" was a bluff aimed at destroying free-world "optimism," "self-confidence" & "faith."[6]

Britons End China Tour

The 8 touring British Laborites reached Hong Kong Sept. 1 after an 18-day visit to Red China. 7 members of the delegation flew to Japan Sept. 2 but ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee was to remain in Hong Kong for 2 days before leaving for Singapore en route to Australia.

Labor Party Secy. Morgan Phillips told newsmen in Canton Aug. 31 that the peace of the world depended on "a closer communion between China & the rest of the world." Attlee said in Shanghai Aug. 26 he hoped the Britons' tour would lead to "stabilization of world peace."

(The British Labor Party said Aug. 31 another delegation would make a good-will tour of Poland, which invited a Laborite visit Aug. 26.)[7]

U.S. to Cut AF in Korea

The U.S. 5th Air Force said Aug. 27 it would shift its hq. to Nagoya, Japan and take many of its Sabre jets & other planes out of Korea. Units to be withdrawn were not identified. Some were to be based elsewhere in the Far East & others returned to the U.S. Lt. Gen. Roger M. Ramey was to remain in command of the 5th AF but his hq. was to be consolidated with the U.S. Japan Air Defense Force at Nagoya.[8]

War Dead Exchange Begins

"Operation Glory," the exchange of bodies of the Korean war dead, began at Panmunjom Sept. 1. The Communists returned bodies of 193 U.S. soldiers & 7 unidentified men. The UN Command delivered 600 bodies to the Reds. The exchange was the first in military history.[9]

U.S. SEATO Draft Accepted

U.S. proposals for a Southeast Asian defense treaty were accepted Sept. 1 as a basis for discussion at the Southeast Asian defense talks to begin in Baguio Sept. 6. An 8-nation group of experts preparing for the Forgn. Ministers' talks approved the U.S. draft in their first preliminary meeting in Manila.

Context of the draft treaty was not revealed officially but the *Manila Daily Bulletin* said Sept. 1 the U.S. proposals would: (a) exclude Nationalist China by limiting the treaty area to Southeast Asia & the S.W. Pacific below Formosa; (b) bind the signatories to act against Communist aggression on Laos, Cambodia, south Viet Nam or each other, and (c) provide for immediate consultation on measures of common defense if any of the parties were threatened in any way other than by armed attack.

The Philippines circulated a draft treaty Aug. 27, calling for a strong military alliance patterned after NATO. Thai Prince Wan Waithayakon said Aug. 26 his Govt. also favored a SEATO defense arrangement as similar as possible to NATO.

Philippine Amb. Carlos P. Romulo said Aug. 30 that his nation, if asked to join a collective security arrangement including UK & French colonial territories, would have "a perfect right to make certain that the expanded geographical scope . . . is accomplished by a surer guarantee & a stricter obligation of instantaneous common action, including the use of armed forces to meet aggression." Such aggression must be clearly defined as "from without," excluding "any internal nationalist movement designed to win self-government or independence," he added.

(Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru again criticized the West's approach to Asian problems Aug. 26. He said American & European "out-of-place & out-of-date" policies on Asia ignored Asian opinion.)[10]

Viet Minh Frees U.S. GIs

Viet Minh Radio said Aug 31 that 3 U.S. AF men & 2 Army technicians captured by the Communists June 14 had been turned over to French officials at Quinhon, 200 mi. NE of Saigon. The report quoted the men

1—see p. 281C3 2—290B3 3—252D3 4—282B2 5—282C2 6—274C1 7—282F2 8—282E3 9—282D3 10—282E1

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as condemning "American intervention" against "peoples fighting resolutely for independence." The GIs were listed as: Pfc. Donald E. Morgan, Flint, Mich.; Pfc. Leonard R. Sroufek, Chicago; A/2c Ciro Salas Jr., Los Angeles; A/3c Giacomo Appice, Elizabeth, N.J., & A/3c Jerry Schuller, Cleveland.[1]

The French Command in Saigon accused the Viet Minh Aug. 28 of bad faith in the PW exchange. The French said the Reds had promised to free 9,138 of 40,172 missing French Union men but actually had repatriated only 4,313. Only 9 of at least 60 captured senior French Union officers were included. Deadline for completion of the exchange was Aug. 27.[2]

Other Indo-China News

France & the 3 Associated States began talks in Paris Aug. 26 on revising their relationships. Principal issue; economic & financial ties between France & the individual Indo-Chinese states. . . . Indian Prime Min. Nehru said Aug. 27 his Govt. at present would not formally recognize Laos, Cambodia & Viet Nam because this would create difficulties arising from India's chairmanship of the Truce Supervisory Comm. . . . South Viet Nam Premier Ngo Dinh Diem abolished political censorship of outgoing foreign news dispatches Aug. 30.

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5 Red Chinese soldiers who rejected communism after their capture in Korea arrived in Bakersfield, Calif. Aug. 28 for a good-will tour of the U.S. They said in Washington Aug. 30: U.S. troops in Korea had been resourceful in battle but wasted ammunition; the 8th Army was lax about security and clumsy in efforts at psychological warfare. . . . **Indonesia** & Communist China signed a one-yr. trade agreement in Jakarta Sept. 1 for exchange of £6 million ($16,800,000) worth of goods.[3] . . . **Red China** asked Japan Aug. 26 to send ships to pick up 417 pardoned Japanese war criminals & an unannounced number of civilians held in China since 1945.[4]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

French Back African Reforms

The French Natl. Assembly voted 451-122 Aug. 27 to indorse the Govt.'s policy of making peace with Tunisian & Moroccan Nationalists by effecting reforms leading to internal self-rule in the protectorates.

Premier Pierre Mendès-France told the Assembly he would ask representatives of all aspects of Moroccan opinion to form a council to discuss basic political & economic reforms. He said he was ready to improve the "personal situation" of exiled Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef but still opposed his return to Morocco.[5]

Negotiations for granting greater home rule to Tunisia were to begin in early September in Tunis. Preliminary talks between Tunisian Premier Tahar ben Ammar & French officials ended in Paris Aug. 21.[6]

Britain Ends Egypt Arms Ban

Britain lifted its 3-yr. embargo on the sale of arms to Egypt Aug. 30 but asked assurance that any British arms Egypt might buy would not be used for aggressive purposes.

Egyptian Comdr.-in-Chief Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer said he accepted "without reluctance because we have no intention to attack Israel or any other country."

Israeli Prime Min. Moshe Sharett said Sept. 1 his Govt. was ready to meet any movement toward peace with Egypt. But, if Egypt wanted war, "we are also ready to meet that," he told the Knesset (Parliament) in a foreign policy debate.

Israel's controversy with the U.S. & Britain, Sharett said, was "severe & bitter" because "in practice they encourage the aggressor to pursue aggressive designs." He said: his Govt. was "interested" in friendship with Russia if it were "possible to attain it"; but "real friendship" was impossible as long as Russia isolated Soviet Jewry from Israel and accelerated "the race to appease" the Arab states.

The Knesset voted confidence in Sharett's foreign policy, 54-9.[7]

In Brief

Pakistan requested U.S. emergency aid Sept. 1 to meet a critical shortage in foreign exchange & consumer goods.[8] . . . **Portugal** repeated its offer Aug. 30 to submit the dispute over the Portuguese enclaves in India to impartial observers. Earlier talks on the appointment of neutral observers broke down Aug. 24. Portugal Aug. 26 rejected an Indian charge that Portuguese troops had killed an unarmed Goan at Terekhol during a "union with India" demonstration Aug. 16. Portuguese troops fired on 9 Diu "liberators" who broke through an Indian police cordon and marched into the enclave Aug. 25.[9] . . . **Russia** told Turkey that it considered the Balkan defense pact an "aggressive alliance," publication of a diplomatic note revealed in Ankara Aug. 26.[10] . . . **Turkish Pres.** Celal Bayar began an 8-day good-will tour of Yugoslavia Sept. 1.[11] . . . **Yugoslavia** & East Germany signed a $4 million barter trade pact, Belgrade announced Aug. 27.[12]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

McCARTHY

Reports on Army Hearings

The conduct of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) was denounced by Democrats & mildly criticized by Republicans in reports released Aug. 31 by the Senate's Mundt subcommittee that had conducted the televised, 36-day McCarthy-Army hearings [digests of the reports begin on next page].[13]

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens likewise was rebuked more severely by the Democrats than by the Republicans for submitting to alleged pressure by Roy M. Cohn, ex-chief counsel of the McCarthy Investigations Subcom.

Meantime a special Senate committee headed by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) opened hearings in the Senate Caucus Room Aug. 31 on a resolution to censure McCarthy.[14]

Reports Blame Principals

All principals in the McCarthy-Army controversy came in for some share of blame in the minority report signed by Democratic Sens. John L. McClellan (Ark.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) & Stuart Symington (Mo.). They came off lighter in the majority report of Republican Sens. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Charles E. Potter (Mich.) & Henry C. Dworshak (Ida.).

Although Dirksen & Potter signed the majority report, both submitted supplementary findings.

Dirksen's report went easier on McCarthy than even the majority had done. It virtually cleared McCarthy and implied that the "motive" for Army charges against him & his aides lay in his insistence on subpenaing Army Loyalty Board members.

Potter, on the contrary, dealt more severely with all principals than had the majority report. He reiterated his opinion that "the principal accusation of each side in this controversy was borne out."[15]

Cohn Chief Target

Cohn received the severest criticism in all reports except Dirksen's. The Republicans said he had been "unduly aggressive & persistent" in seeking Army favors for Pvt. G. David Schine, drafted ex-subcommittee consultant & Cohn's close friend. The Democrats said Cohn had "misused & abused the powers of his office." Potter charged that Cohn's behavior was costly to the Senate "in terms of public confidence."

(Cohn said in New York Aug. 31: "The American people . . . are the jury. . . . They have given me tremendous support in this controversy. . . . Anyone who associates himself with the cause of exposing atheistic Communist infiltration has to contend . . . with partisan politics. . . .")

Many Faults Criticized

The Republicans found no evidence that McCarthy personally exercised "improper influence," but they said McCarthy should have stopped Cohn. The Democrats concluded that McCarthy "fully acquiesced in & condoned" Cohn's actions. Potter found that McCarthy, by failing to halt Cohn, gave him "the strength of sanction."

It was generally agreed that Stevens & Army Counselor John G. Adams were not "soft toward communism" and did not defend persons who

1—see p. 215C2 2—283C1 3—19B2 4—Vol. XIII, 137K 5—275A3 6—266C3 7—252G2, 448-C3 8—163A2 9—275B1 10—266C-D2 11—127C3 12—67B2 13—285B3 14—285A2 15—209C2

"protected Communist infiltration," as the McCarthy side had implied.

Both majority & minority reports held that Stevens & Adams were at fault for trying to appease Cohn instead of immediately stopping his requests for favors for Schine.

The subcommittee found that Stevens & Adams tried to modify an investigation (McCarthy's) they considered harmful to the Army & nation. But all agreed that the Army side used no improper means.

The Democrats & Potter attacked McCarthy for introducing a 2¼-page document containing confidential FBI data and for inviting Govt. employes to bring him information on wrongdoing regardless of superiors' orders or of whether the material was classified. The Democrats held it "highly probable" that a crime involving McCarthy was committed in connection with the FBI data.

All agreed to dismissal of the charges against Francis P. Carr Jr., subcommittee executive director, although Potter said he was not entirely blameless. The Democrats again denounced the majority's dismissal of charges against Asst. Defense Secy. H. Struve Hensel.[1]

Mundt Subcom.'s Reports on McCarthy-Army Hearings

(Digest of majority & minority findings & recommendations released by subcommittee Aug. 31)

MAJORITY REPORT

(Signed by Sens. Mundt, Dirksen, Potter & Dworshak)

Summary & Findings of Fact. "There was much irrelevant & immaterial testimony," but the majority limited its "findings solely to the area of the charges & countercharges," which "can be epitomized as follows: (1) Did Sen. McCarthy, Frank Carr & Roy Cohn . . . use improper means to seek preferential treatment for G. David Schine? (2) Did Secy. Stevens & John G. Adams . . . endeavor to use G. David Schine as a pawn in an effort to influence the hearings at Ft. Monmouth & to call off . . . subpenas for members of the Loyalty Board?"

"Testimony on both sides . . . was frequently inconclusive & at times completely contradictory. . . ." The Justice Dept. was studying the transcript for possible "willful perjury."

Charges Vs. McCarthy. "We find that the charge of exercising improper influence on the part of Sen. McCarthy . . . was not established. . . . McCarthy should, however, have exercised more vigorous discipline in stopping any member of his staff from . . . unduly persistent or aggressive efforts" on Schine's behalf. "In condoning such activities, & to the extent he permitted them to continue, he failed to maintain the control over his staff that should have been exercised. . . ."

Charges Vs. Carr. "Both the testimony & the evidence . . . refute the charges made against Frank Carr. . . . We find [he] did nothing improper. . . ."

Charges Vs. Cohn. Cohn made "many contacts" with Executive departments "in behalf of his friend" Schine at a time when Cohn "not only was the chief counsel of the Investigations Subcom. but was . . . helping to conduct an investigation [of the Army]. We find that under these circumstances," such contacts "take on an aspect of impropriety which might otherwise not be present. . . . Cohn was unduly aggressive & persistent in the contacts. . . . [He] consumed an inordinate amount of committee time" in efforts to help Schine. "We find, however, that the investigation of Ft. Monmouth was not designed or conducted as a leverage to secure preferential treatment" for Schine. "It is difficult to know" which remarks of Cohn & Adams were "facetious" & which were serious.

Charges Vs. Hensel. Allegations concerning Hensel's conduct "more than 10 years ago were deemed inadmissable." It was not established that he "had any important identity with the Army charges except in a supervisory capacity. . . ."

Charges Vs. Stevens & Adams. Although McCarthy called the Army charges dishonest & in bad faith, "we find no evidence of dishonesty or bad faith on the part of any of the principals." "The evidence reasonably inspires the belief" that Stevens & Adams tried "to terminate or influence the investigation & hearings at Ft. Monmouth." They "were derelict in not registering a vigorous protest" against what they considered "attempts at improper influence." "They were errant in falling to give a flat & firm 'no' . . . to any suggestion about changes in [Schine's] orders or assignments . . . which they may have considered to be out of order." Adams "made vigorous & diligent efforts [by] personal appeals" to committee members to halt the Loyalty & Security Board subpenas. Stevens' motives "were beyond reproach, but . . . he followed a course of placation, appeasement & vacillation . . . when he should have asserted himself." Adams used "indefensible methods in disclosing to certain selected & sympathetic members of the press" the Army's preliminary charges. Stevens & Adams "tailed to exercise their responsibilities appropriately."

Additional Findings. "1. The proper administrative technique would have been for a [Pentagon] representative . . . to tell any staff member calling . . . to secure preferential treatment . . . that the Pentagon would handle its personnel problems in its own way. . . . When [such] efforts . . . continued, they should have been summarily rejected. . . . Prompt action by Sen. McCarthy in stopping Mr. Cohn from making contacts . . . in behalf of Mr. Schine would have prevented the developing controversy.

"2. We do not believe that the effort to prevent [subpenaing] members of the Army Loyalty & Screening Board [was] in retaliation for anything instigated by Sen. McCarthy or Mr. Cohn or that it had any relationship [to Schine]. It appears rather to have come from a feeling that the [board] should be immune from the investigative processes & the subpena power of Congress. We cannot accept [this] point of view as valid. . . .

"3. . . . We find nothing . . . to indicate that [Adams or Stevens] were 'soft toward communism.' Both indicated an early desire to cooperate with the McCarthy Com. to clean up the security situation at Ft. Monmouth & wherever Communist infiltration might have developed in the Army. . . ."

4. The breakdown of cooperation between the committee & the Pentagon "in no sense implied any change of attitude toward communism on the part of the principals. . . ."

5. Schine's committee work & "his importance to . . . the committee or the Army" did not justify the "interest & attention" given his activities & status by the Army, committee & principals.

Recommendations. 1. No unpaid staff members should be used by Congressional committees. "It is important that all members of committee staffs be included in the same rules of discipline & dedication to duty"; therefore, they should be paid.

2. Committees should adopt a standing rule against "unauthorized contacts" between staff members "& the policy-forming officials of Executive agencies on any matter not specifically involved in the authorized proceedings of the committee."

3. Hearings outside Washington should be authorized only by a committee majority, and at least 2 committee members should attend.

4. Investigating committees should "adopt a rule requiring the chairman to supply members of the committee with a weekly summary report of staff activities."

5. Committees should develop regulations on "extended travel" of staff members so that all committee members "will know for what purpose & in what areas" staff members were at work.

6. The Senate should adopt "a standard set of rules for all of the committees operating with funds approved by the Senate."

7. Congress should adopt legislation providing for full-field FBI investigation of committee staff members on request of a committee majority.

8. A Senate Judiciary subcommittee should study the "rights & prerogatives" of Executive departments & Congressional committees in the "area of just what facts, figures, records & personnel data the Executive departments are justified in denying" to Congress members. This should include study of the status of loyalty-security board members "vis-a-vis investigating committees" and "of the area, if any, in which Congress should be precluded" from subpenaing Executive personnel & classified data.

9. When a Congressional committee plans to investigate an Executive department, "earnest effort [should] be made to develop a formula of cooperation" between the department & the committee.

MINORITY REPORT

(Signed by Sens. McClellan, Jackson & Symington)

I. The Charges & Countercharges

The Questions. (A) Did McCarthy, Cohn & Carr seek favors & preferential treatment for Schine "and use improper means," including "the power of this subcommittee?" (B) Did Stevens & Adams "undertake to influence or induce the subcommittee to modify, halt or discontinue its investigation of the Army by improper means & actions, including threats of blackmail" or Schine's detention as "hostage?"

Schine. McCarthy, who had not met Schine previously, hired him as an unpaid consultant "primarily" on Cohn's recommendation. Schine "had no experience as an investigator or in the interrogation of witnesses." He "had written a pamphlet on communism which had been distributed throughout the chain of hotels owned & operated by his family" and he had "prepared an outline on psychological warfare." His committee work "was not on a full-time basis as he remained the president & general manager of the family hotel chain."

Case of McCarthy & Cohn. "It is clear to us that Mr. Cohn persistently sought, with Mr. Schine's acquiescence & without restraint from Sen. McCarthy, some means by which Mr. Schine could avoid basic training & the routine assignments of an inductee. . . ." Their actions to get Schine a commission "do not, standing alone . . . constitute an impropriety that would warrant severe criticism." But after the commission was denied, Cohn pressed for other ways to let Schine avoid military service or basic training. No claim was made that Schine was needed for committee work "until after attempts to obtain a commission had failed." Aside from "a few notations . . . on the draft of one report," the McCarthy-Cohn side was unable to produce evidence of Schine's work during periods he was allowed to leave his Army post for committee work. Evidence indicated that McCarthy "did not highly regard Mr. Schine's contributions to the subcommittee" and that "the requests for special privileges for Pvt. Schine were without justification." McCarthy's motive was "to serve the unreasonable demands of & to placate Mr. Cohn." Cohn ordered a "name check" of Schine's regimental commander with "no justifiable basis" but apparently because of "resentment of routine assignment of Pvt. Schine to KP."

The evidence "provides ample basis" for findings that: (1) Schine's "services to the Investigations Subcom. following his induction . . . were not essential. Such work as he may have performed after entering the service, if any, is insignificant & unimpressive. Such needs for his services . . . if any, did not warrant . . . any special privileges or preferential treatment." (2) Cohn, "without justification, knowingly & persistently sought & secured special privileges & preferential treatment for Pvt. Schine. . . . He knowingly misrepresented the need of Pvt. Schine's services. . . . He misused & abused the powers of his office and brought disrepute to the subcommittee." (3) McCarthy "knew that Pvt. Schine's services were not needed . . . sufficiently to warrant . . . special privileges & the preferred treatment accorded to Pvt. Schine. He knew" how Cohn secured such privileges & treatment. "Nevertheless he permitted same to occur & continue without exercising any restraint upon Mr. Cohn. He therefore fully acquiesced in & condoned and, in the course of these hearings, wholly supported & undertook to defend these improper actions of Mr. Cohn." (4) "For these inexcusable actions Sen. McCarthy & Mr. Cohn merit severe criticism."

Case of Stevens & Adams. McCarthy, Cohn & Carr, "in either direct language or by implication," said the Army charges were "dishonest" & in "bad faith" and "had the planned effect of derailing the inquiry" into Communists in the Army & into Stevens' "administration thereof." They charged that "every conceivable obstacle" was put in the committee's path when the probe turned to the question of who protected Red infiltration.

Stevens & Adams evidently believed McCarthy's investigation "harmful to the Army & the nation" and tried "to influence or induce the subcommittee to discontinue at least some parts" of it. They tried to persuade McCarthy "to allow the Army to handle its own problems." Such efforts, "if no improper means were used . . . may be understandable and are not in themselves subject to criticism." But the McCarthy charges accused Stevens & Adams "of both improper means & motives."

These McCarthy allegations were unsubstantiated: the charge that Schine "was discriminated against by being denied a commission"; the charge "that he was used as a hostage in an attempt to blackmail the committee out of its investigation of the Army." No conclusive evidence was offered to prove the McCarthy charges that: Adams threatened to issue an embarrassing report about Cohn unless the probe were ended;

1—see p. 174B2-A3

Adams & Stevens offered the Navy, Air Force & defense establishment proper as substitute targets to divert the probe from the Army.

There were "important significances" in these incidents: (1) Stevens considered removing Maj. Gen. Kirke B. Lawton as Ft. Monmouth commander but did not do so after (not necessarily because of) finding that McCarthy disapproved; (2) Stevens told reporters there was no espionage at Monmouth but qualified this position a few weeks later "because of Sen. McCarthy's objections."

The evidence "suffices to establish the basis" for findings that: (1) Stevens failed in his responsibility "to administer the affairs of the Army without fear or favor." He "pursued a course of appeasement by granting [Schine] special privileges & preferred treatment in an effort to placate Sen. McCarthy & Mr. Cohn. He thus demonstrated an inexcusable indecisiveness & lack of sound administrative judgment. For that he merits severe criticism. . . ." ("Any reasonably prudent person" would have seen that "the claims for such extensive needs for Pvt. Schine's services . . . were grossly misrepresented" and "far more related to & concerned with the personal convenience & desires of Mr. Cohn & Pvt. Schine than with any alleged services Pvt. Schine could or did perform. . . .")

(2) Adams, "carrying out a policy of appeasement, demonstrated weakness & lack of propriety in his efforts to placate Sen. McCarthy & Mr. Cohn. . . . He merits severe criticism."

(3) The McCarthy-Cohn-Carr charges against Stevens & Adams, "which impugned their patriotism & loyalty, were totally unsubstantiated & unfounded." (These charges "are simply the product of reckless irresponsibility.")

Case of Carr. The majority's dismissal of charges relating to Carr during the hearings was "premature . . . [but] we now concur. . . ."

Case of Hensel. Before the McCarthy side began its case, the majority dismissed the charges against Hensel on grounds that the Army side's presentation of its case did not sustain McCarthy's charges. Although McCarthy consented to the dismissal, he refused to withdraw his charges. "We did not then & we do not now concur in this action by the majority."

II. Collateral Issues

A. Loyalty Board. ". . . We know of no statute or . . . Executive Order that makes members of loyalty boards immune from subpena. In our opinion, they are required to respond to a lawful demand for their appearance [and] to testify to all matters that do not inquire into their discretion & reasons for their judicial determinations. If . . . they are asked questions . . . relating to discretion & judgment they may have exercised in the disposition of loyalty cases, we do not believe they can be compelled to answer. . . ."

B. McCarthy's Attacks upon Individuals. McCarthy called attention during the hearings to a committee rule "that no man is publicly accused unless he is in the committee room and allowed to step up & answer." McCarthy "throughout the hearings violated this rule by . . . attacking the character & impugning the loyalty of individuals who were in no way . . . involved in the proceedings. For these acts we think Sen. McCarthy merits criticism."

C. 2¼-Page Document & McCarthy's Plea to Govt. Employes. During the hearings McCarthy produced a 2¼-page document which he called a copy of an FBI letter. The document turned out to be "spurious" although it contained classified information presumably taken from a secret 15-page FBI memo. "We believe it highly probable that the person or persons who are responsible for this 2¼-page document . . . violated the law. Prima facie, this was a fraudulent attempt to represent the letter as a copy of an official Govt. document signed by J. Edgar Hoover." The person who prepared it obviously "had access to the 15-page memorandum. In our opinion . . . this would constitute an unauthorized use of classified document. . . ." The Justice Dept. has the responsibility to decide whether an offense was committed and to take appropriate action. McCarthy "defended his right to receive this classified document" and attempted to use it in the hearings. "A serious question arises as to whether the Espionage Act . . . has been violated through receipt & attempted use of the document in public hearings."

McCarthy asserted that Govt. employes "had a right & duty to supply information to him concerning . . . 'graft, communism or corruption' in the Govt. regardless of any obligation of loyalty to their superior officers" and "that it was immaterial whether the information took the form of classified documents." He promised to protect employes who furnished such information.

"The proper way for a Congressional committee . . . to seek & procure a classified document is to make 'lawful demand' "—either by subpena or by "demand of the head of the agency . . . or of the person lawfully in possession of such document & who is authorized by law to transmit it. In our opinion, the above procedures are the only ones compatible with the needs of the Nation to protect the security of classified information. Govt. employes have neither the duty nor the right to pilfer the classified or secret files. . . ."

If McCarthy's "invitations were followed . . . there would be no way to safeguard secrets of the highest importance to this nation. . . . This would imperil the entire security system of the Govt. Accordingly Sen. McCarthy merits serious criticism, and it also follows that Sen. McCarthy may have violated the law in receiving & making use of the 2¼-page document." The responsibility for determining this rests with the Justice Dept.

DIRKSEN'S REPORT

The only matters involved are the charges: (a) by the Army that McCarthy & aides "sought by improper means to secure preferential treatment" for Schine; (b) by McCarthy & his aides that the Army charges "were made in bad faith & designed to deter the work of the committee." "Collateral matters such as the use of vehement language" in the Zwicker hearing, the Peress case and "the abbreviated copy of the FBI document" are irrelevant. They "deserve consideration as questions of policy or conduct" but "the committee could not properly entertain them because this is a special committee created" only to evaluate the McCarthy-Army charges & countercharges.

"One of the most revealing aspects of the whole proceeding is the factor of time." Schine joined the committee staff in Feb. 1953; "the first alleged improper effort" to help him get a commission was in July; the committee began to formalize its Monmouth inquiry in Oct. 1953; Schine was drafted in Nov. 1953; the first indication that the committee would subpena Loyalty Board members came in Jan. 1954; "very shortly thereafter the Army began to compile" its charges; the charges were filed in Apr. 1954. There was a "congenial & felicitous relationship" and "no hint of anger or hostility or bitterness or friction" until McCarthy said he would call Loyalty Board members.

"I firmly believe" that the Schine matter "would never have been revealed if Sen. McCarthy had not insisted" on subpenaing board members. This "clearly" establishes a "motive for making the charges against Sen. McCarthy & his staff."

POTTER'S REPORT

". . . I find:

- "That [Schine] had no professional [investigative] training . . . was assigned no specfiic duties" and knew "not many months" after he joined the committee that he would be drafted soon. His service to the committee before & after induction "was of questionable value. . . ."
- That McCarthy knew of Cohn's "efforts to obtain favored treatment for Mr. Schine and did not dissuade Mr. Cohn. . . ." McCarthy's support & backing" of Cohn gave the strength & authority of the Investigation Subcom. to Cohn's projects. His failure to disapprove Cohn's favors for Schine "gave the strength of sanction to them."
- That Cohn "used the full power of his position" in efforts to get favors for Schine. He was "unrelenting to the point of harrassment . . . at a time when the subcommittee was investigating the department from which the favors were sought." His behavior impaired "the effectiveness of legislative inquiries" of the Executive Branch at a "cost" to the Senate "in terms of public confidence."
- That Carr "was in the same predicament" as other staff members "in that he observed [Cohn's] position of dominance . . . & his undoubted influence with the chairman. . . . It must be concluded that he acceded to [Cohn's] wishes. . . . Had he possessed the authority implied by his title of executive director, no excuse could be made. . . . There is testimony of protest by him," but it was "feeble."
- That Stevens "showed a lack of competency . . . which at times suggest bewilderment. . . . Vacillation & appeasement were evident in many of his actions, and there is ample proof . . . that to a considerable degree he [hoped the investigation would be ended] by this method." With Army morale at stake, the Schine matter should have ended with "a firm decision based on established regulations."
- That Adams "must have been impelled by the same desires & objectives" as Stevens. He tried "to influence the course of the subcommittee investigation. His decisions & his negotiation might have been prompted . . . by a desire to calm the aggressions of Mr. Cohn and to head off any assault on the professional reputation of his chief." He "cannot be absolved of responsibility." His conduct was "highly irregular & improper" in making the Army charges available "to a select few of the press" before disclosing them to committee members.

"In any court of law, introduction of [the 2¼-page document]—offered without disclosure that it had been lifted from a valid document—would have brought about swift penalties from the bench. I disagree with Sen. McCarthy on his invitation to Govt. employes to initiate leaks of classified material to him when in their individual judgment [it] might be of public benefit. . . . Response to his invitation could wreck the entire security system and result in chaos & anarchy.

"I . . . am still convinced that the principal accusation of each side . . . was borne out. . . ."

OTHER U.S. NEWS

GOP Maps '54 Campaign

The Republican Natl. Com. met in Cincinnati Aug. 30-Sept. 1 to plan the 1954 Congressional campaign. A "platform" adopted Sept. 1 stressed "peace, progress & prosperity" and pledged to continue 3 objectives the Admin. was "accomplishing": (1) "strengthening national defense against potential enemies from within & without while exerting our continuing influence for world peace"; (2) "developing a dynamic & expanding economy"; (3) "providing increased security for our senior citizens & for those suffering personal hardship through no fault of their own."

Vice Pres. Nixon told the GOP leaders Sept. 1 that Pres. Eisenhower would back every Republican nominee over every Democratic candidate. He urged Republicans to forget differences among themselves lest national control fall to "the leftwing of the Democratic Party."[1]

Pres. Eisenhower said in a message released Aug. 29 by the Natl. Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Com.: All voters who believed in his program "should join together to elect Republican Senators & Congressmen, who will work effectively with leaders of the Executive Branch toward fulfillment of that program."[1]

(Democratic Senate & House candidates charged Aug. 29, at a Midwest farm conference in Sioux Falls, S.D., that the Eisenhower Admin. broke "faith with the American farmer" by reneging on promises of: price supports at 90% of parity; high price supports for feed grains; price supports for perishables; increases in rural electrification; improvement of the farm credit system.)

Legislation Signed

Pres. Eisenhower signed into law:

(Aug. 26) The $3,252,868,000 foreign aid authorization (HR9678)[2]; a bill requiring the use of privately-owned U.S. flag vessels, when available at reasonable rates, to transport at least 50% of all Govt.-financed cargoes.

(Aug. 28) The flexible farm price support bill (S3052 & HR9650)[3]; a temporary $6 billion rise in the Federal debt limit (HR6672)[4]; 2 bills raising compensation payments to veterans & their dependents.[5]

(Aug. 30) The Atomic Energy Act (S3690 & HR9757)[6]; bills increasing benefits for veterans with ser-

1—see p. 284G1 2—284F3 3—276C1 4—276F1 5—262B-C1 6—276B1

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1954 Period	Net Income 1953 Period	Per Share 1954	Per Share 1953
ACF Industries, Inc.	*$7,778,420	$8,684,976	$7.93	$9.18
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	†5,013,390	3,853,319	3.05	2.34
Champion Paper & Fibre Co.	‡9,546,312	8,873,918	4.13	3.82
Crown Zellerbach Corp.	*26,827,864	21,889,705	3.65	3.52
Federated Dept. Stores	§14,945,530	13,716,735	4.03	3.67
Fibreboard Products, Inc.	*5,538,597	5,135,270	5.13	4.65
First Natl. Stores, Inc.	¶6,830,629	6,742,051	4.17	4.12
Food Fair Stores	[a]5,801,106	4,535,918	2.31	1.77
Gen. Foods Corp.	‡27,913,482	24,807,652	4.66	4.31
Gen. Mills, Inc.	[b]11,188,853	11,468,171	4.50	4.68
Great Atl. & Pac. Tea Co.	[c]30,395,806	29,217,637	13.70	13.13
Hancock Oil Co.	†6,880,505	11,950,067	2.21	3.84
H. J. Heinz Co.	[d]5,585,676	5,546,512	3.12	3.09
Hilton Hotels Corp.	[e]6,413,999	[f]4,521,415	[e]3.92	[f]2.74
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical	[b]11,015,715	11,767,897	3.36	2.86
Kaiser Steel Corp.	†7,926,666	9,121,284	1.75	2.12
Kimberly-Clark Corp.	*11,105,392	8,746,393	5.23	4.08
Procter & Gamble Co.	†52,328,002	42,031,863	5.42	5.35
Republic Natural Gas Co.	†5,198,179	4,895,948	1.74	1.64
Sheraton Corp. of America	*5,295,027	3,161,108	1.63	1.24
United Shoe Machinery Corp.	[c]7,618,688	7,052,680	3.12	2.88

*Yr. ended Apr. 30 †Yr. June 30 ‡Yr. Mar. 31 §52 weeks July 31
¶Yr. Mar. 27 [a]53 weeks May 1 [b]Yr. May 31 [c]Yr. Feb. 28 [d]Yr. Apr. 28
[e]1953 [f]1954

vice connected disabilities and providing $5,000 a year annuities for widows of Supreme Court justices.[1]

(Sept. 1) Extension of social security coverage & liberalization of benefits[2]; a bill raising the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corp. from $8½ billion to $10 billion; a bill giving "fringe" wage benefits to Federal employes[3]; a bill liberalizing retirement, sickness & unemployment benefits for railroad workers & their widows.[4]

Navy Clears Chasanow

Abraham Chasanow, a civilian employe in the Navy's Hydrographic Office for nearly 23 years until his suspension as a security risk, was restored to his $8,360-a-yr. post with full back pay Sept. 1.

Asst. Navy Secy. James H. Smith Jr. said Chasanow had suffered a "grave injustice." He had been suspended without pay on July 29, 1953 and fired Apr. 7, 1954 after unidentified informants accused him of left-wing associations. He was cleared by a special hearing board which found him an "above average loyal American citizen."

In offering the Navy's apology, Smith berated Chasanow's accusers for failing to "corroborate their testimony or . . . produce specifics of earlier allegations." He said they had done a "disservice" to the U. S. security procedures. He said the Navy was revamping its security procedures to prevent similar miscarriage of justice in the future.

Bar Group Urges Probe Reforms

The American Bar Assn., meeting in Chicago Aug. 16-20[5], urged Congress in an Aug. 17 resolution to adopt a uniform code of fair procedures for all Congressional investigations. The ABA also urged state & local bar groups to expel lawyers who invoked the 5th Amend. to escape testifying on possible Communist or subversive activity. But the ABA's policy-making House of Delegates tabled a resolution calling for the facts of communism to be taught in school.

Chief Justice Warren told the convention Aug. 19 that world peace would be achieved through "ideas," "a sense of justice & mutual friendship rather than with guns & bombs." He spoke at the dedication of the $2 million American Bar Center on the U. of Chicago campus.

Lloyd Wright of Los Angeles was elected ABA pres. Aug. 16, and John Randall of Cedar Rapids, Ia. was named House of Delegates chairman.[6] (Diana J. Auger of Boston was elected pres. of the Natl. Assn. of Women Lawyers at a pre-ABA convention session in Chicago Aug. 15.)

Labor Developments

The AFL lost a year-long battle to represent 24,000 N.Y. dock workers when the NLRB voted Aug. 27 to certify the old Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. to continue as bargaining agent. The ILA had beaten the AFL, 9,407-9,144, in an election in May.[7] . . . The CIO United Rubber Workers ended a 51-day strike (since July 7) of 23,000 members at Goodyear Tire & Rubber's 10 plants Aug. 27 after agreement on raises of 6-10¢ an hour. The union won similar terms for 15,000 members at B. F. Goodrich Co. Aug. 28 & for 32,000 at U.S. Rubber Aug. 31.[8] . . . 15,000 members of the Intl. Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers struck Anaconda Copper Mining Co. operations in Montana Aug. 23 to enforce demands for a 25¢ hourly raise & fringe benefits. 10,000 Anaconda employes were already out in Utah & Arizona. A strike of almost 10,000 Kennecott Copper workers in Utah, Arizona, New Mexico & Nevada started Aug. 16.[9]

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell reported Aug. 27 that unemployment of workers covered by jobless insurance had declined steadily since June and had dropped from the year's peak of 2,213,100 (for the week ended Feb. 27) to 1,716,200 in the week ended Aug. 14. This compared with 822,100 in the similar 1953 period. . . . The Census Bureau reported Aug. 30 that 2,400,000 workers were employed on a part-time basis (less than 35 hours a week) in May—1½ million because of recession-caused cuts in their normally full-time jobs; 900,000 who took part-time jobs because full-time ones were not available.

Shivers Wins Run-Off

Texas Gov. Allan Shivers, 46, conservative "Democrat for Eisenhower," was assured of an unprecedented 3d term Aug. 28 when he beat "loyalist" Ralph W. Yarborough by more than 93,000 votes in a Democratic primary runoff. Pres. Eisenhower, in Denver, phoned Shivers his congratulations Aug. 29 and said he was "highly pleased."[10]

(Sen. James O. Eastland, 49, was assured a 3d term Aug. 24 when he defeated Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin in Mississippi's Democratic Senatorial primary. Ray Jenkins' withdrawal as GOP Senatorial candidate was accepted by the Tennessee GOP Executive Com. Aug. 25.)[11]

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NEW BOOKS

A Blessed Girl: Memoirs of a Victorian Girlhood 1887-1896. By Lady Emily Luytens. Correspondence between Bulwer Lytton's granddaughter & clergyman Aug. 25. (Lippincott, 340 pp., $4)†

Cancan & Barcarolle. The Life & Times of Jacques Offenbach. By Arthur Moss & Evalyn Marvel. Biog. of 19th century operetta composer. Aug. 27. (Exposition, 280 pp., $4)†

Comstock Commotion. By Lucius Beebe. History of "Territorial Enterprise," Virginia City, Nev. newspaper. Sept. 1. (Stanford U., 129 pp., $3.50)†

The Dark Is Light Enough. By Christopher Fry. Play which expounds brotherhood of man in atmosphere of 1848 Hungarian revolution. Aug. 26. (Oxford, 103 pp., $2.75)*

Devices & Desires. By E. Arnot Robertson. 13-yr.-old girl helps refugees across Greek border. Aug. 24. (Macmillan, 229 pp., $3.50)*

McCarthy & The Communists. By James Rorty & Moshe Decter. Analysis of Senator's record & methods. Aug. 30. (Beacon, 163 pp., $2)†

The Sword of God. By René Hardy. French resistance fighter searches for his missionary brother in warn-torn Indo-China. Aug. 25. (Doubleday, 319 pp., $3.95)*

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LEADING AUGUST FILMS

Dragnet. TV's Sgt. Friday solves murder after he gets all the facts. Screenplay by Richard L. Breen. Directed by & starring Jack Webb. Produced by Stanley Meyer for Warners. With Ben Alexander, Richard Boone. Aug. 20.

The Egyptian. Physician's travels through ancient Egypt during reign of Pharaoh who preached monotheism. Screenplay by Philip Dunne & Casey Robinson from Mika Waltari's novel. Directed by Michael Curtiz. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck in CinamaScope for 20th Century. With Edmund Purdom, Victor Mature, Jean Simmons, Michael Wilding, Judith Evelyn, Bella Darvi. Aug. 24.

High & Dry. Paul Douglas as American tycoon who tries to save his household goods from shipment in unseaworthy vessel. Screenplay by Wm. Rose from story by Alexander Mackendrick. Directed by Mackendrick. Produced by Michael Truman for J. Arthur Rank. Released by Universal-International. With Alex Mackenzie, Jas. Copeland, Abe Barker, Tommy Kearins. Aug. 30.

Her Twelve Men. Greer Garson plays housemother to group of rich small boys. Screenplay by Wm. Roberts & Laura Z. Hobson. Directed by Robt. Z. Leonard. Produced by John Houseman for MGM. With Robt. Ryan, Barry Sullivan, Richard Haydn. Aug. 11.

King Richard & The Crusaders. King Richard overcomes minor rebellion with Saladin's help. Screenplay by John Twist. Based on Sir Walter Scott's "The Talisman." Directed by David Butler. Produced by Henry Blanke in CinemaScope for Warners. With Rex Harrison, Geo. Sanders, Laurence Harvey, Virginia Mayo. Aug. 22.

Paris Incident. French comedy about youngster's efforts to recover lost telegram. Screenplay by Alex Joffe. Directed by Henry Decoin. Produced by Goulian. Helene & Arthur Davis presentation. With Gerard Gervais, Pierrette Simonet, Olivier Hussenot, Christian Fourcade. Aug. 17.

The Vanishing Prairie. Documentary about Western wild-life. Script by Jas. Algar, Winston Hibler & Ted Sears. Directed by Algar. Narrated by Hibler. Presented by Walt Disney.[12] Aug. 16.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

World Church Council Meets

The World Council of Churches called Aug. 30 for abolition of all atomic, hydrogen & other mass-destruction weapons and urged "drastic" reduction of conventional armaments as a step toward ending war. This

*Fiction †Non-fiction
1—see p. 276C1 2—284F3 3—276B1 4—276G3 5—276E2 6—Vol. XIII, 290C2 7—175E2 8—XIII, 400E3 9—286F2 10—254A-B2 11—262E1 12—279B1

appeal was issued during the Council's 2d Assembly, held in Evanston, Ill. Aug. 30 on the theme "Christ, the Hope of the World." 600 delegates attended. They represented 168 million members of 163 Protestant, Anglican & Eastern Orthodox communions in 48 countries. Among them were 5 from Communist Hungary, 6 from Czechoslovakia, 5 from East Germany.

Pres. Eisenhower, receiving an honorary LLD from Northwestern U., urged the delegates Aug. 19 to encourage "every single person in every single country" who believed in God to join in a "mighty, simultaneous, intense act of faith"—a prayer to give them the ability "to work unceasingly for a just & lasting peace."

The Council Aug. 28 adopted a resolution saying that Christians in a divided world may "live together" with Marxists but must oppose "all atheistic & self-righteous ideologies." The resolution condemned "submission to, engulfment by or appeasement of totalitarian tyranny & aggression."

Bishop Janos Peter of the Reformed Church of Hungary, a member of his country's Parliament, told the Assembly Aug. 17 that his church proclaimed its "freedom" from "all social systems." He said a 5-yr.-old agreement between Protestant church groups & the Communist Hungarian Govt. guaranteed "freedom of church life" & "a gradually decreasing state subsidy for the time of transition during which the church may become fully self-supporting." "In no sense of the word" could he be called a Communist, Peter declared in a memo to newsmen Aug. 23. He denied charges that he was a Communist agent & "informer" on other clergymen in Hungary and that he had performed no ministerial duties since 1949. (The latter 2 charges were made in a State Dept. statement Aug. 18.) Bishop Albert Bereczky, head of the Hungarian delegation, said Aug. 26 that he considered unworthy of reply an invitation to testify (before the House Com. on Communist Aggression) about church freedom in Hungary.[1]

6 presidents of the Council were elected Aug. 25: Presiding Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.; Archbishop Michael, Greek Orthodox Church of No. & So. Amer.; the Very Rev. Dr. John Baillie, principal of Edinburgh's New College U.; Bishop Friedrich Karl Otto Dibelius of the Evangelical Union Church of Berlin-Brandenburg, pres. of the Evangelical Church in Germany; Methodist Bishop Sante Uberto Barbieri of Argentina, Uruguay & Bolivia; Mar Thoma Juhanon, Metropolitan of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar, So. India.[2]

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Jews. An Army investigation was reported Aug. 27 to have disproved allegations that anti-Semitism on the part of civilian security personnel at Fort Monmouth, N. J. motivated the suspension of 38 employes as security risks. The *N.Y. Times* reported Aug. 27-28 that the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith had requested the investigation Feb. 8 and that the Army findings had been reported to the ADL June 24. (It was reported that 41 of 45 suspended Monmouth employes were Jews.)[3] . . . Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.) told the 40th annual Hadassah convention[4] in New York Aug. 22 that the U. S. could not stop Red aggression just by arming "all comers" but must fight communism with new ideas, a strengthened UN and increased technical & economic assistance. He warned that Middle East peace might be threatened if U. S. arms there upset the "tenuous balance of power . . . between Israel & the Arab states."[5] Moshe Kol, chrmn. of the Youth Aliyah movement, outlined Aug. 24 a plan to move 450,000 Jews in Morocco & Tunisia to Israel to save them from anti-Jewish Arab extremists.[6] . . . The Hebrew Sheltering & Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), the United Service for New Americans & the migration service of the Joint Distribution Com. were merged in New York Aug. 25 to form the United Hias Service. The 3 agencies helped Jews migrate to the U. S. Ex-HIAS Pres. Ben Touster was elected president of the new group.[7]

Education. Total enrollment in the U.S.' schools & colleges this fall was estimated at 38 million (23% of the population) by Education Comm. Samuel M. Brownell Aug. 28. This included kindergarten & elementary enrollment of 27,738,000 (up 5.6% from 1953-54), high school 7,422,000 (up 3%) and college-level 2,533,000 (up 89,000). Brownell predicted shortages of 166,900 grade & high school teachers and of 370,000 classrooms.[8]

OBITUARIES

Max W. Ball, 68, chief of Interior Dept.'s Oil & Gas Div. 1946-48, ex-oil company executive; Aug. 28 in Wash.

Elsa Barker, 85, author, poet; Aug. 21 in New York.

Willis W. Bradley, 70, U.S. Rep. (R.,) from 18th Calif. Dist. 1947-49, Guam Governor 1929-31; Aug. 27 in Santa Barbara, Calif. of heart attack.

(Maxwell) Struthers Burt, essayist, poet, novelist; Aug. 28 in Jackson, Wyo.

Jules Bueno de Mesquita, 74, London-born head of Amer. Safety Razor Corp.; Aug. 28 in New York.

Jay Catherwood Hormel, 61, Geo. A. Hormel & Co. (meatpackers) chrmn. who originated Spam; Aug. 30 in Austin, Minn.

Adrian D. Joyce, 81, Glidden (paint) Co. chrmn.; Aug. 25 in Cleveland, O.

Alexander Jusserand Kostellow, 56, painter, designer, chrmn. Dept. of Industrial Design at Pratt Inst. (N.Y.); Aug. 31 in Detroit, Mich.

Burnet Rhett Maybank, 55, U.S. Senator (D.) from South Carolina since 1941, Governor 1939-41, Charleston mayor 1931-38; Sept. 1 in Flat Rock, N.C. of heart attack.

Ewing Y. Mitchell, 85, Asst. Commerce Secy. 1933-35 who charged, on being dismissed by Pres. Roosevelt, that the department was graft-ridden & influenced by political boss Tom Pendergast; Aug. 28 in Springfield, Mo. of heart attack. His charges led to a probe that found no corruption.

Gen. Ernesto Montagne, 69, Premier of Peru 1936-39, ex-Forgn. Affairs, Justice, Education & Interior Min., ex-Council of Ministers pres.; Aug. 28 in Lima, Peru.

Ildefonso Cardinal Schuster, 74, Archbishop of Milan & Prince of Roman Catholic Church since 1929; Aug. 30 in Milan.

David Sway, 74, Latvia-born editor-publisher of *The Jewish World* (Yiddish language newspaper); Aug. 31 in Cincinnati, O.

Eugenio Gerado Lopez, 80, Argentine playwright; Aug. 31 in Buenos Aires.

SPORTS

Russia Wins European Games

Russia scored 269 points to win the 5th European (Little Olympics) track & field games Aug. 25-29 in Bern, Switz. Britain was 2d with 101½ points. 28 nations competed.

Major winners: (men's) *5,000-meter race*—Vladimir Kuc of Russia in world record 13 min. 56.6 sec. (he set a 13:27.4 world record for 3 miles during the course of the race); *hammer throw*—Mikhail Krivonosov, Russia, world record 63.34 meters (207 ft. 9 in.); *1500-meter run*—Roger Bannister, Britain; *10,000-meters*—Emil Zatopek, Czech.; *26-mi. 385-yd. marathon*—Veikko Karvonen, Finland (Ivan Filin of Russia entered the final lap first but ran the wrong way & finished 3d); *discus*—Adolfo Consolini, Italy; *3,000-meter steeplechase*—Sandor Roszny i, Hungary; *1,600-meter relay*—France; *400-meter relay*—Hungary.

(Women's) *80-meter hurdles*—Marija Golubnichja, Russia; *800 meters*—Nina Otkalenko, Russia; *pentathlon*—Alexandra Chudina, Russia; *high jump*—Thelma Hopkins, Britain; *javelin*—Mrs. Dana Zatopek, Czechoslovakia; *broad jump*—Jean Desforges, Britain; *discus*—Nina Ponomareva, Russia.[9]

(Intl. Olympic Com. Pres. Avery Brundage, who returned from a European trip Aug. 28, said in New York Aug. 30: Russia had risen rapidly in world athletics because its people had "no place to go in their spare time" and thus developed a "tremendous interest in all sports.")

Other Winners

Boating. U.S. amateur speedboat titles in Du Pere, Wis. Aug. 28-29: (stock hydroplanes) Class A—Don Baldaccini, 20, of Miami; Class B—Robt. Parish of Bakersville, Calif.; Class D—Frank Huebner of Bay City, Mich.; (runabouts) Class JU—Michael Helm, 13, of Thiensville, Wis.; Class CU—Ron Loomis, 17, of Santa Barbara, Calif.; Class AU—Richard O'Dea Jr. of Paterson, N.J.; Class BU—Eddie West Jr., 28, of Berkeley, Calif.; Class DU—John Jackson of Cincinnati.[10] . . . U.S. women's sailing championship in Riverside, Conn. Aug. 25: won by Mrs. Jas. M. Mertz of Rye, N.Y.

Golf. Arnold Palmer, 24, of Cleveland won the U.S amateur golf championship Aug. 28 in Detroit, 1 up over Bob Sweeney, 43, New York.[11]

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Horse Racing. $102,760 Princess Pat Stakes in Chicago Aug. 25: won by Claiborne Farm's Delta, Steve Brooks up, for $63,590. . . . $78,750 Hopeful Stakes in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Aug. 28: won by Wm. Woodward Jr.'s Nashua, Eddie Arcaro up, for $57,050. . . . $55,900 Meadowland Handicap in Chicago Aug. 28: won by Hasty House Farms' Stan, Eldon Nelson up, for $32,850. . . . 74th Saratoga Cup race in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Aug. 27: won by Ogden Phipps' Great Captain, Arcaro up, for $11,075.[1]

Target Shooting. Amer. Trapshooting Assn. winners in Vandalia, O. Aug. 24-28: Grand Amer. Handicap & junior overall title—Nick Egan, 14, of Flushing, N.Y.; natl. doubles targets & all-around title—Maynard B. Henry of Los Angeles, new Amateur Trapshooting Assn. pres.; pro overall—Cliff Doughman of Morrow, O.; women's overall—Iva Pembridge, 29, of Phillipsburg, Kan.; Vandalia Handicap—Franklin Westover of Centerville, Ind.[2]

Nat Holman, 57, ex-basketball coach at CCNY, was ordered reinstated as associate hygiene professor Aug. 27 by N.Y. State Education Comm. Lewis A. Wilson. Holman was to get full pay for his 21-mo. suspension. The ruling did not affect his coaching status, which was to be determined by the CCNY Hygiene Dept. Holman was fired in March for alleged misconduct in the 1951 basketball "fix" scandal.[3]

Joe Bach, 53, resigned Aug. 29 as head coach of the NFL Pittsburgh Steelers. He was replaced by line coach Walter Kiesling. . . . **Barbara Breit** of North Hollywood, Calif. won the U.S. girls' grass-court tennis title in Philadelphia Aug. 28.[4] . . . **Freydis Leaf,** 32, became the first woman to win the British air racing championship when she averaged 139.5 mph. in a Miles Hawk Major at Shoreham, Eng. Aug. 28 to beat 16 men pilots. . . . **Fran Polsfoot,** 26, who quit the NFL Washington Redskins Aug. 23 in protest against firing of coach Curly Lambeau, joined the Toronto Argonauts Aug. 30. Washington traded halfback Don Paul to the Cleveland Browns Aug. 31 for fullback Dale Atkeson & halfback John Carson.[5]

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Crashes. USAF Capt. Joseph McConnell Jr., 32, the world's leading jet ace (16 kills in Korea), was killed Aug. 25 when an F-86-H Sabre jet he was testing crashed near Edwards AF Base, Muroc, Calif.[6] . . . 24 USAF men were killed & 3 injured Aug. 27 when a 10-engine B-36 bomber crashed while attempting to land at Ellsworth AF Base near Rapid City, S.D. It was the most disastrous B-36 crash to date. One man was killed & 15 injured when another B-36 crashed & burned near El Paso, Tex. Aug. 28. This was the 15th B-36 to crash and raised the death toll in B-36 disasters to 157.[7]

Hurricane. At least 53 persons were killed by a hurricane (dubbed Hurricane Carol by the Weather Bureau) which lashed the coasts of Middle Atlantic & New England states Aug. 31 before dissipating its force in Quebec. 43 deaths were in New England. First noted 300 miles off Florida Aug. 26, the storm took 5 days to reach the coast Then, with winds of up to 100 mph., it caused $300-500 million worth of damage in Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, New York (especially Long Island), Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine & Quebec. In Boston, it toppled the steeple of Old North Church from which lantern signals in Apr. 1775 started Paul Revere on his famous midnight ride.[8]

Other Disasters. Yugoslavia Aug. 25 became the 6th country to accept Pres. Eisenhower's offer of U.S. food & medical aid for Danube River flood victims. Previous acceptances were from East & West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary & Austria.[9] . . . Natl. Chinese Premier O. K. Yui announced in Taipei, Formosa Aug. 29 that the Nationalist Govt. would donate 10,000 metric tons of rice for Yangtze River flood victims on the Chinese mainland. Nationalist Air Force transports dropped 60 tons of rice & leaflets in 5 flood-stricken provinces Aug. 25. The U.S. State Dept. refused U.S. aid because Red China was shipping badly-needed food to the USSR for arms.[10] . . . East Pakistan floods left 20 million persons homeless, killed thousands of cattle and inundated half the jute crop (reported by Dhirendra Nath Duta, one of 14 Hindus in Pakistan's 74-member Assembly, during Parliamentary debate Aug. 28).[11] . . . At least 40 persons were reported drowned when a Sittang River ferryboat capsized in Burma Aug. 15.

Crime. Elmer (Trigger) Burke, psychopathic New York hoodlum suspected of 6 murders, escaped from a Boston jail Aug. 28 with the aid of 2 masked gunmen who broke in to free him. Burke had been arrested June 18 after a machine-gun attack on Joseph (Specs) O'Keefe, Brinks robbery suspect.[12] . . . Charles (Cherry Nose) Gioe, 52, ex-Capone mobster, was shot to death in Chicago Aug. 18. Capone's brother-in-law Frank (The Immune) Maritote, 59, was slain by a shotgun blast in Chicago Aug. 21. . . . Jack Koslow, Jerome Lieberman, Melvin Mittman & Robert Trachtenberg were indicted in Brooklyn Aug. 26 for the unmotivated murder of Willard Menter, 34, who was beaten & tortured in a Brooklyn park, then thrown into the East River to drown. Mittman & Lieberman also were indicted for manslaughter in the death of steeplejack Reinhold Peter Ulrickson, 43, who was beaten in another park.[13] . . . Lena Theresa Nienstedt, 25, was paroled Aug. 25 from Mattewan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane (N.Y.), where she had spent nearly 9 years for the 1945 hatchet slaying of tailor John (Pop) Wagner, 71. . . . Emanuel Lieberman, 30, & 2 alleged accomplices were arrested in New York Aug. 26 on charges of trying to extort $535,000 from Russian-born financier Serge Rubinstein in connection with a lawsuit settlement.[14] . . . A Phenix City, Ala. grand jury indicted 59 persons Aug. 30 on 545 charges—mostly involving alleged gambling & liquor law violations. E. L. (Red) Cook, previously jailed on gambling charges, was indicted for the 1950 murder of John Mancil.[15]

Mystery 'Airman.' A man claiming to be a World War II U.S. airman was identified by U.S. military police in Frankfort Aug. 30 as Guenther Fischer, a West German vagrant. He had been hospitalized in Enschede, Netherlands July 29 when found wandering in a square with a tattoo on his back reading (in German): "This is the fate of U.S. arson murderers & gangster pilots."

Odds & Ends. A 156-mph. speed record for helicopters was set Aug. 29 by Army W/O Billy I. Wester of Milford, Conn. in a Sikorsky XH-39 over a 3-km. course at Windsor Locks, Conn.[16] . . . Inventor Willard R. Custer unveiled in Oxnard, Calif. Aug. 27 a plane, the Custer Channel Wing-5, whose scoop-shaped wings enable it to take off & land at very slow speeds (it hovers at 11 mph.) although its normal speed is about 200 mph.[17] . . . Inventor Elie P. Aghnides, 48, displayed in Indianapolis Aug. 26 a 5-ton vehicle, the Rhino, whose hemispherical wheels can propel it through water & mud, over uneven territory and, at 45 mph., over highways.

Names in the News. Cyrus S. Eaton, Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. chrmn., appealed in U.S. Tax Court in Washington Aug. 27 an Internal Revenue Svc. claim for $1,572,234.79 in back income taxes for 1943. Eaton said the transactions took place in Canada and that therefore the taxes were paid to the Canadian Govt.[18] . . . Sam M. Cathey, blind Asheville, N.C. judge, was named "Outstanding Handicapped Man of the Year" Aug. 28 by the President's Com. on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. . . . Woodrow Wilson's Washington home was presented by his widow, Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson, to the Natl. Trust for Historic Preservation as a memorial (reported Aug. 28).

Married: Vice Adm. Ralph A. Ofstie, 56, Dep. Chief of Naval Operations for Air, to ex-WAVES head Capt. Joy Bright Hancock, 55; Aug. 16 in Washington (her 3d). . . . Stefan Hapsburg, 22, Austrian Archduke & son of ex-Rumanian Princess Ileana (Mrs. Stefan Issarescu), to commercial artist Jerrine Soper, 23; Aug. 26 in Milton, Mass.[19]

Divorced: Actress Gloria De Haven, 28, from realtor Martin S. Kimmell, 38; Aug. 25 in Las Vegas, Nev.[20]

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